Under the Recent Decision.

Peter Peach, of Tri-States, N. Y., who was

from the rolls until he secured better evidence.

Comrade Peach served in the 45th Pa. for three

of his regiment. He is over 70 years of age,

and the victim of serious physical disabilities

Oliver L. Bross, who lives near Coleville, N.

Y., is another veteran who received his suspen-

sion papers. He served in Cos. M and A, 1st

N. J. Cav., and is unable to perform manual

Levi W. Houseworth, of Spring Valley, Mo.,

Ohio, for three months; was in 16 regular en-

gagements, and was wounded at Stone River

and also injured at Mission Ridge. He had

been drawing a pension of \$12 per month until

stopped by Hoke Smith. Comrade Houseworth

is quite frail, a very poor man, and was almost

dependent on his pension for the support of his

Thomas M. Aldrich, of Providence, R. I.,

walked all the way to Boston to secure his

quarterly allowance only to find that he had

been suspended. He served in the 1st R. I.,

and received his pension nuder the act of June

27, 1890, receiving \$10 per month on account of

an injury to the right eye and a lameness in

Thomas Shotts, of Highlands, Colo., who

served four years in a St. Louis, Mo., regiment,

depended largely upon his pension of \$8 per

month to pay his board. He is a gardener, and

of late work was very slack, but he relied on

his pension helping him out. Instead of get-

violently insane. He is 65 years old.

soldiers, are indignant over the matter.

received the large sum of \$8 per month. He

a piece of shell at Resaca, and the lower portion

which originated in the service.

a dving condition. ?

brain fever on Sept. 3.

his pension.

invalid wife.

any longer, we were ordered to march in retreat, "double-quick." Just as we started

Orders were given to run till we got to the regiment, which we knew would halt as soon as they heard the firing, and we did run, too. I don't think my legs ever carried me over so much ground in so short a space of time before. It was a race for life, and whoever gave out was sure to fall into the hands of the rebs, who, like a pack of howl- of Lieut. Stevens, of my company. ing wolves, were within 20 rods of us, screaming at the top of their voices. Thousands of bullets came singing around us, knocking the dirt and stones about our feet and cutting the brush beside us, and at times so to some officer. close to my head that it made my ears and cheeks tingle. Still, I escaped.

human efforts to rally the men and form

a large force began to flank us on the right,

GEN. WM. P. SANDERS

retreating, charged us. This caused us to

HOARSE-THROATED MONSTERS

them. The guns limbered up and went

perfectly cool. A great deal of praise is

due him. Lieut. Safford, who you know

was on his staff, behaved in a way that

I think we had fallen back, fighting, about

three miles, when I had to stop to change

the cartridges in my box from the lower to

the upper. I had just commenced it when

our brigade rallied and charged on the

rebels. Before I finished my work, the

Orderly-Sergeant of my company, John Malt-

man, came back, wounded in the head, and

told me to help him off the field, so I let him

We had not gone more than 40 rods before we came up to three men who were

trying to carry a man off in a blanket. This

they found they could not do, so they called

to me, and Serg's Maitman directed me to go

and help him off. We carried him about

100 rods, when we got a stretcher, and with

that got along much better. We had to

carry him about two miles, and at last found

an empty ambulance, in which we placed

It was very fatiguing work, and as soon as

we were through I looked to find the man

man, but he was gone when we got through,

that our brigade had be relieved by the Sec-

There were a number of little eminences.

soon as our brigade-the 2d, 17th and 20th

was and fall in when they came up.

non planted.

lean on me, and we started to the rear.

Colonel of the 20th was killed.

gives credit to him as an officer.

start on a run and the lines got broken.

(Roemer's). Those

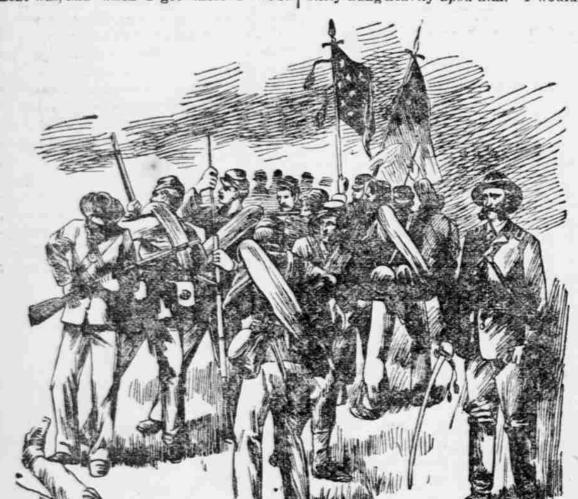
then plainly see that the rebs were flanking most magnificent sight to see the long lines | mishers have dug. There is one man in a us, and knowing that it was folly to stand of troops and to witness the effect of our hole. At 9 o'clock at night the reliefs go

the rebs, with a cheer, started on a charge | the ground tremble, and then I could plainly | o'clock stay in all night, and just before advanced in three solid lines, I should think | the others stay in the houses, then at night nearly a mile long, and our cannon just poured the shell and canister into them, opening huge gaps in their ranks at every discharge. They finally broke and ran. While lying under our guns a shell burst from one of our own gons and

BROKE THE ARM

Gen. Burnside, with his staff, was on the hill near me watching the fight. He would now send an Aid off with instructions for some brigade or division, then give some order to an Orderly, then dismount to speak

At one time he got off of his horse and looked down at the ground, as if in a reverie; he passed twice within 8 or 10 feet of me. It was nearly a mile to where the regi- Anyone could plainly see that the responsiment was, and when I got there I was so | bility hung heavily upon him. I would not



COVERING THE RETREAT.

completely exhausted that I nearly fell have been in his place for the world. Thousands of lives depended upon his management, yet the men all felt safe; that is, they We formed on the left of the regiment, all felt certain that "Old Burney," as the all was as quiet as could be. and then commenced firing, but it grew too boys called him, was perfectly competent to

hot for us and we were ordered to fall back, take care of them. which we did in considerable confusion. Gen. Fererro, who commands our division. You must remember that it is not like it is came along where our brigade was, and told us that he was very much pleased with the on drill, where all is quiet, but where we way we had behaved, and was glad that he were exposed to volley after volley of had command of such troops. The boys musketry. I never before saw such terrific cheered him lustily. firing. The balls came by thousands, but, as So far the rebels had fired no cannon, but a little before dark we heard some cheering if by a miracle, I was not touched. One from the rebels, and pretty soon we had a more of my company here was killed, named salute from them in the shape of five or six Harrison McFall. The officers used super-

commenced to throw the shell pretty lively, them, which they at last did, and we gave but without doing us any harm; they all them shot for shot for some time, but the passed over or to one side. After dark we commenced to fall back rebels were in overwhelming numbers, and our division taking the lead. We marched without interruption through the mud the 17 miles, and at last got to Knoxville a little before daylight, tired out. We were given one hour to sleep, and lay down where we

shell screaming over toward us. They now

were, and were all asleep in a few minutes. We had had no sleep for two nights before. Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock we fell in and marched about a quarter of a mile to the right of the fort about 40 rods. We stacked arms, and there was a detail of five men made from each company. We were taken to the right of the fort, and were pointed to some little stakes driven in the ground in rows, which we knew by our Vicksburg experience to mean "rifle-pits." We were given shovels and picks, and then went to work.*

On the march back one of my shoes completely went to pieces, and I threw the remains away. When we got to Knoxville the Quartermaster succeeded in getting two pairs of shoes, and I was given my choice. Walking through nearly frezen mud is not the most pleasant thing in the world.

About a quarter of a mile west of town is and we were ordered to retire again, it being an earth fort, [afterwards known as Fort but folly for our regiment to try to stop Sanders], on which is planted "Benjamin's such a force. This time we fell back in battery of 20-pounder Parrotts. To the right of this runs a line of rifle-pits, and near good order, until the rebs, seeing we were and then a line of rifle-pits. So it is clear o'clock before I got back to the trenches. around the city. We are stationed just to At last we came in sight of the 20th and the right of the fort. First to the right is about 60 rods from our skirmishers, and to 2d Mich., which were drawn up in line, and the 100th Pa., and then the 20th Mich., next the left. About 8 o'clock the 2d Mich. were two guns out of one of our batteries the 2d Mich., then the 17th Mich., then sent out to charge on it and take it. This the 27th Mich., etc. Each company has was an extremely hazardous undertaking. We have fixed logs on the top with port- went down by the railroad and then crawlspoke to them, and they concluded not to holes through them, and have now got them ed up to our skirmish-pits. After stopping hurry so much after us. We passed by the 20th and formed to the rear and right of finished. I consider this place as

STRONG AS VICKSBURG WAS.

past ds, and the 20th fell back until in a line with us, when we commenced to retire We have a line of skirmishers about 60 bad got there there was no protection for with them, It was about this time that the rods in front of the line of breastworks, and | them; they were exposed to a dreadful fire the line of rebel skirmishers is not more from the second line of pits. I don't remember every little thing that than 40 rods from ours. They have batfollowed, but we kept falling back, contesting every inch. Col. Humphrey, of the 20th favor us with a shell or solid shot. Mich., ecmmanded the brigade, and acted

down from the regiments, and part of them We had about 30 cannon in position, and | take their places in the pits and the rest they fired as rapidly as they could, making stay in the houses. Those that go in at 9 see the shells burst. The rebels at one time | daylight the reserves take their places and



GEN. LONGSTREET.

they change places again, and at 9 o'clock the new detail comes from camp and relieves the whole. The orders are for the skirmishers, if attacked in force, to set fire to the buildings and fall back to the intrenchments on the hill.

Night before last I was detailed to go out. I was put on first and stood all night. Just before daylight we were relieved and went into one of the deserted houses close by the railroad. As soon as it was light they began to fire.

The rebel skirmishers are not more than 40 rods from our line, and there was constant firing all day between our boys and the At dark I was put on again, and had

been on about two hours, and was looking anxiously for the relief, when the line just to the right was attacked by the rebels. They cheered, and made a rush and fired a volley. It was only intended for a scare, and it

succeeded admirably. The boys to the right (belonging to the 27th Mich.) fired a few shots and set fire to about 20 buildings, and fell back to the railroad. The officers, however, soon halted the men and sent them back again. The reserves, who were in the buildings, were sent to support us, so we had two or three in each pit. The buildings soon began to blaze, and lit up the whole country as light as day. We all kept a good lookout, but not a reb was to be seen, and

IT LOOKED STRANGE

them. There was one large brick roundhouse belonging to the railroad, a monstrous building that must have cost a good many thousands of dollars. In some of the buildings there was a large amount of ammunition concealed, probably by the rebels. When the fire got to it it exploded. There were 200 or 300 shells, and as much as 20,000 or 25,000 rounds of metallic carbine cartridges. The firing of these was as rapid and heavy as any engagement I ever heard. They had of the calf of one leg torn away. He was shot to wait until the fires died down before they | through the thigh at Mission Ridge, and for

Ind., was included in the order. He was a good soldier, but is now a total wreck, and had no means of support excepting his pension. He has a wife and two children dependent upon him. He lives in Gentryville, Ind.

Lewis D. Corbin, of Springfield, Mass., is on Some Who Have Lost Their Pensions the list. He served in Co. A, 46th Mass., and incurred disabilities which have broken down his constitution. He was in receipt of \$6 per month from the Government, and now, in his 62d year, he has this withdrawn,

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 3. C. Collard Adams, Chaplain of the 22d Conn. had his pension stopped. Comrade Adams is greatly troubled with heart trouble, and is WHOLESALE SUSPENSION. barely able to walk short distances. Accord-Twenty-five Pensioners in One Town Cut ing to the decision of the doctors he is now in Off by the Pension Office.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Twenty-five Samuel Torsey, of Winthrop, Me., is another of the pensioners in this vicinity, who sent in of the unfortunates. He is over 70 years of their vouchers July 4 for payment, have failed age, wholly unable to labor; has an invalid to receive their money. No official notice has wife, and has been obliged to receive assistance been received from any source as to why payfrom the town. He served in the 1st Me. Cav., ment is withheld, and they do not know and will become a pauper on the town without whether they are suspended or dropped from Alexander Cavashere, who served gallantly

Several of the comrades have written the in Co. H, 2d Ohio H. A., was one whose suspaying Agent, and have been "fraternally" pension had a fatal effect. The comrade was informed that their "pensions are suspended 83 years of age, and bad a wife living, their sole by order of Commissioner Lochren." Others support coming from the pension. When he have written to Commissioner Lochren asking received notice of his suspension he worried him to inform them why he has ordered their and fretted over the whereabouts of his old money withheld, and in no case has he vouchcomrades who formerly testified for him that safed a word in reply. he finally gave up in dispair, and died from

We are aware that many of our comrades, who were receiving pensions under the 1890 act, have been suspended "pending investigareceiving a pension of \$12 per month, received tion" (?), but nearly all of the 25 cases above notice from Secretary Smith that he was dropped mentioned were old soldiers who served from two to four years, and have been drawing their pensions from three to 25 years. All but one years, and was in all the marches and battles of them were granted their allowance under the old law, long before the 1890 act was thought of.

We think it a great injustice, and it is in many cases a real hardship to have withheld from us the money promised by the Government we fought for, and whose bond we held for its payment. We do not recognize the right of any man to call in the vouchers of this Government and then withhold the money they who is 65 years of age, served in Co. G, 41st

Ohio, for three years; re-enlisted in Co. F, 19th What we want to know is whether Hoke Smith can legally keep back our pensions before it has been shown that we are not entitled to them; or, at least, before the claim has been set up that we obtained them through fraud or misrepresentation. And if they have such right, is it not also a part of their duty to give us official notice of such action on their part, and inform us wherein we are at fault and what is required of us?-C. W. GREENE, Spring Valley, Minn.

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 3.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE. A Survivor in This Country Visiting the World's Fair.

One of the survivors of the famous Light Brigade, which made the memorable charge at Balaklava immortalized by Tennyson, on his way to the Chicago Exposition, is James Holroyd, of Ormskirt, England. He is a tall, broad-shouldered man, who, in spite of 73 years ting it he was told that his case was suspended, to his credit, carries himself with military and he brooded over the matter until he became | erectness.

Yes," he said; "I am one of the three sur Benjamin F. Carter, of Co. K. 49th Iowa, of vivors still living in England of the celebrated Denison, Tex., who received \$12, received charge at Balaklava. I was a Sergeant-Major Hoke Smith's order. He is a confirmed cripple in the brigade of the Earl of Cardigan. The and cannot walk without the aid of crutches, charge was made during a battle between the the result of injuries received in the service. Russians and English and their ailies on His neighbors, who are mostly Confederate Oct. 25, 1854. The charge was made in compliance with a mistaken order given by Lord Ulysses M. Greene, of Marion, Ind., is another Lucan to capture a battery of Russian guns victim. He served in Co. K, 64th Ohio, and under a terrific cross-fire from other Russian batteries. Out of 600 men who charged less served four years, and had four ribs broken by than 150 survived. I was quite seriously wounded in the left leg, and, as you see, am

obliged to walk with a limp as a result. "I was decorated by the Queen's own hands with the Victoria Cross on June 18, 1856. Of course all of the survivors of the Light Brigade were decorated. Yes, I receive a pension of eight shillings per week. That would be \$2, you know, in your money. It isn't much, and I eke it out at my trade of shoemaking and by instructions in fencing, etc. Besides the Victoria Cross, I received a silver medal for bravery on the field of battle in India. I have all the good-conduct stripes, and my rank, that of Sergeant-Major, is the highest to which a non-commissioned man may attain in the federates to hurry on to the support of Long-English army."

Popular Witchcraft in England.

Harper's Magazine, The extent to which witchcraft abounds today in England is considerably underestimated. Servant-girls buy dragon's blood and throw it on the fire in order that they may see in its smoke the faces of their future husbands. One man, who bought large quaratties of it confessed that he burnt it to make his curses more potent and sure. He got a decent living by cursing professionally the enemies of other people. Within a few hundred yards of where I am writing this there lives a young womanwho plies a thriving trade as a prophetic | the surrender. It is an unaccountable fact, witch; and, as a neighbor expresses it, "there are on some days three or four 'carriage' ladies come to consult her."

I have been in scores of houses upon the doors of which there are horseshoes nailed for luck. My landlady almost shricks murder it by chance I place a shoe upon the table. On the last night of the old year her husband goes out a quarter to 12, and then comes home to let in the new year. Nobody but the husband must let it in. They were angry when I called this a superstition. One swallow makes a Summer in some folk's eyes. Once my landlady let some friend in first, and all that year nothing save bad luck and sickness came to that house. If our maid sees two knives on my plate, or two spoons in my saucer, she clears everything away save those and the cloth; then she stands gazing at me fixedly like a stuffed pig, and I have positively to remove one knife or spoon before she will

touch the platter. In the cottages, when Winter fires are burning, both young and old seize hold of the cinders that fly out from the grate and decide as to whether they represent coffins or moneyboxes. Winding sheets on the tallow candles bring dismay and dread into many faces. Tea stalks that swim in the cup represent strangers. and are tested with a view to discover whether they will be men or women, tall or short. Death-watches, magpies, and gray horses are symbolic, and forbode good or evil, according to circumstances .- Charles Roper.

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 3.

Bedouin Superstitions. [Harper's Magazine.]

The Bedouin is full of horse superstitions, His horse-lore is much like but less than that of our old-fashioned liveryman of a past generagranted a pension of \$4, which was subsequent- tion. He knows a horse's habits and disly increased to \$8 per month. He contracted eases by observation solely; he has no idea of a disease of the lungs, and has now pending a anatomy. Every species of wind trouble to case for total disability, he being unable to do | which the horse is subject he merely describes | the surrender of the garrison at Harper's as "having something wrong inside him." Charles Glover, a white haired man of 73 | treats a horse on a system of old saws. For years, is another comrade who comes under | lameness he has but one remedy, the hot iron. the order. He served with the 8th N. Y. bat- His horse will work to 20 or even 25 years old, but he thinks that he "grows weaker" after which he managed to support an invalid wife. 12. In buying he looks more at marks than

In feeding and watering the horse the Bedonins seem to us to be equally unreasoning, bersburg. Pa., committed suicide because his unless it be agreed that a horse can stand anything he is used to, and that it is well to get him used to irregular habits.

The fact that the Arabian has often to go an indefinite time without food or drink makes him hardy and less apt to suffer than are our regularly-treated animals. He goes all day in the hot sun, and does not ask for water-immuch that his mind became deranged, and patiently, at least-even in crossing a brook. He is fed and watered apparently regardless of the fact that he is hot or tired. He is given his pail of water and his troughful of dry or Mexican war, and who served in Co. H. 42d | green food, or whatever else is available, so soon as he stops on a journey, or is ridden off imme-diately after. Quite as often he gets nothing at all. I have seen horses ridden all day, and have camped at noon with them near by a stream, without anyone trying to water them. because they had no bucket and the banks were high. It would never occur to a Bedogin to earry a skin pail with him. But the horses seemed used to such neglect, and never even whinnied for the water gurgling past them .--Col. T. A. Dodge, U.S.A.

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HARPER'S FERRY.

and with the action being known to but few of his own comrades.

During the two days inside the Confederate lines his extra amount of clothing had not been discovered, and afterwards successfully passed the search-guards at the river crossing. After we were once more within the Union lines he produced the old flag. and with the assistance of some comrade had procured a horse, and thus mounted was galloping to the head of the column, with the banuer once more flung to the breeze. It was indeed a thrilling sight to us, as it was supposed that all our flags had been left in

POSSESSION OF THE REBELS. The remembrance of the things in the knapsack I had left on Bolivar Hights came to me on the second day's march, as we were taking a brief rest near a little brook. While lying down there I was aroused by Comrade Hub Moore, who told me that an Ohio man out in the road was looking for Sanderson, of the 9th Vt. After presenting myself the Ohio comrade said to me, at the same time drawing a little package from his

pocket and handing it to me: "I have something here which may be of

interest to you."

Without saying more he quietly waited until I had opened the package. If I had been suddenly struck blind I should not have been more surprised. There in my hands was my little Testament which I had supposed was in the possession of some Johnny reb, photograph of my best girl, one of myself, and a letter from my mother received while in Winchester, Va. I could scarcely speak for an instant, but finally managed to say, "Where did you get these?"

"Well," said he, "after the surrender, and we had turned over everything to the rebs. I took a stroll out AMONG THE JOHNNIES,

and while tramping around I noticed at one place several men having a good time overhauling some captured knapsacks One man was looking over some letters, etc., taken from a little writing-case, and he also disclosed some photographs. Curiosity caused me to stop and watch him, and in so doing I noticed your picture with your name, company and regiment. I recognized you as having been on picket duty with me up the Valley. So, upon the impulse of the moment, I said to the reb:

"'I know the owner of those things. Will you please give me some of the pictures or something to give back to him?'

"The man at first refused, but finally gave me the articles you now have."

In a few days we arrived at Annapolis and who should we see upon our arrival there but the comrades of our regiment who were left behind as rear-guard at Winchester Va., on the night of Sept. 2. They had been captured, sent to Richmond confined on Belle Isle, and finally exchanged with others and sent through the lines to Annapolis, arriving there on the same day as ourselves.

Thus ended a campaign of defeat and disaster. A loss to the Union of over 11,000 men, 12,000 stand of small-arms, about 50 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores and supplies of all kinds. At the same time it opened up a way for the Constreet, resulting in the

FEARFUL BATTLE

of Antietam. There are many occurrences in the time of war which seem at the time strange and unaccountable; so it was with the surrender of Harper's Ferry. But as we look back through the vista of years and take into consideration the events at that time, many mitigating circumstances present themselves which relieve somewhat the humiliation of however, that there was either poor generalship at the outset of the investment, or else there was out-and-out disloyalty.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the investigation of this unfortunate affair, was that of censure, although couched in very guarded language.

But there were other circumstances which might be brought to bear on this disgraceful episode. Gen. McClellan had been informed by dispatches from Col. Miles, carried through the lines by Maj. Russell, of the 1st Md. Cav., on the 13th of the month, that he (Col. Miles) would not be able to hold the position more than 48 hours. This was undoubtedly received by the commander of the Army of the Potomac in time to make a move to the relief of the garrison.

On the 14th occurred the battle of South Mountain, at Crampton's and Fox Gans. The rebels were defeated in this engagement and were driven back to the mountains; but for some reason the advantage was not followed up, and for hours the Union army was held in check by a handful of tired-out and sleepy Confederates. A grand opportunity was lost, the time thus spent in inaction allowed the complete investment of Harper's Ferry and the saving of a large train of Confederate supplies, with the exception of one train captured by the

Union cavairy who had

CUT THEIR WAY OUT of Harper's Ferry on the night of the 14th. Thus the delay of McClellan at South Mountain allowed most of the rebel troops of Longstreet to change their position, so that Ferry became almost a necessity, being so completely invested by a very superior force. Although there was blame enough betowed upon the commandant at Harper's Ferry, yet, was the commander of this grand Army of the Potomac blameless in thus idling away precious hours, when by a vigorous attack upon the Confederates under Longstreet the latter would have been routed, thereby relieving the position of Maryland Hights, allowing thus one egress at least for the troops penned in at Harper's

This fine body, of new regiments mostly, numbering over 10,000 men, could have fallen upon McLaws and R. H. Anderson while McClellan was pressing them and the rest of Longstreet's Corps, and routed them before the Hills and Stonewall Jackson could have gotten across the Potomac.

This is only a supposition of a man in the ranks, yet others who were higher than the rank and file have entertained similar ideas of the situation. It is the universal opinion of those conversant with the events of Lee's avasion of Mary and in 1862 that had Col. files made a more determined effort to reain possession of Maryland High's and Mc-Hellan had not more energy into his moveneats on the 14th of September and followed p his advantage, the battle of Antietam would never have been fought, and the repels, being so widely scattered, could have been defeated in a Napoleonic style in deail, and the garrison and valuable stores at Harper's Ferry saved to the Union.

4 ONE-ARMED veteran of good record and stand-Ing, open for engagement as Manager for Lec-erer, may address, giving history, Box 100, Brecken-tige, Man. Mention The National Tribune.

[The end.]

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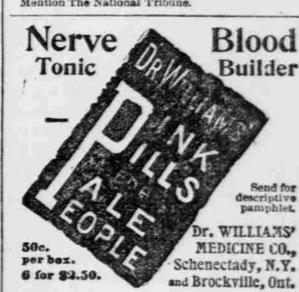
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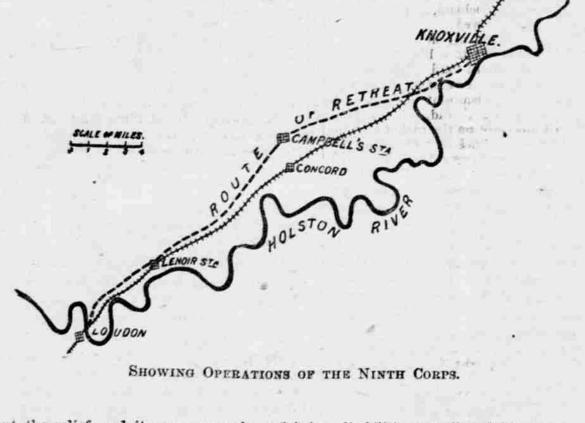
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WANTED-ADDRESSES. WANTED—By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.—The present Postoffice address of Stephen H. Green, Co. K, 198th N. Y., late of Umatilla, Ore.

WANTED-By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.—The present postoffice address of Bully Cornell, late of Co. I. 7mb U. S. C. Inf., and recently resident in the Indian Territory. 631-31

deat in the Indian Territory. WANTED-By George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.-The present postoffice address of Jefferson Ogletree, late of Co. G. 137th U. S. C. Inf., formerly of De Vall's Bluff, Ark.



the depot there is another fort with 12 guns, sent the relief, and it was as much as 1 | these disabilities was allowed his meager pen-Last night the rebels built a rifle-pit built the pits they are going to stay in. There were 169 that started out. They two or three minutes for all to get ready, they were ordered to charge. They drove

This proved too much for them, and they teries planted in sight, and occasionally had to fall back, but not until 97 were

the rebs from the rifle-pit, but when they



GUNS WENT PAST US

who took my gun. I had let one of the boys The officers are all building themselves | line officers and the Major were killed. This take it when we started with the wounded boom-proof houses, or rather holes, Tuesday afternoon the communications to and I went to a house that was used as a Kentucky were cut off, so we are much in hospital, and seeing a good gun took posthe fix that the rebels were at Vicksburgsession of it. Dr. Crosby, of our regiment, entirely shut out from the rest of the just came up from the regiment, and said

We are expecting reinforcements. If they ond Brigade, and would fall back as soon as come we will be liberated; if not, I don't it was dark, so I knew it was no use to go | know what will happen. Wouldn't it be back, but I thought I would wait where I great if we had to surrender? November 24th (eighth day of the siege) .-Near where I was there was a battery I have been delayed in writing, but now stationed on a high hill, and I had a splen-

"world."

that I have plenty of time, I will try to did view of the whole battlefield. While I finish this letter. was with the regiment there were no troops Last night about one o'clock I was reengaged but our brigade, and no batteries, lieved from the skirmish-line, and came up for the reason that there was no position for to camp and slept the rest of the night. a larger force or artillery, so the rebels To-day I feel rather dumpish. pushed us right along; but when they got

In front of the rifle-pits there is a long pear the hills where I was we had our can- hill, about 60 rods to the bottom. At the bottom of the hill is the railroad, and on the other side are some houses. Just beyond Each was covered with artiflery, and the the houses, and not more than 10 rods from rest of our corps was drawn up in line, so as !

Wolverines, who had taken the brunt of the *Gen. Sanders and his brigade of cavelry kept | The 2d did nobly, but were unable to acwhole fight-came in they fell to the rear of the fresh troops, and at last halted to rest, while ging the breastworks. In doing this Gen. Sanders complish what they started to do. (To be concluded.)

was a dreadful loss. A great many were left in the hands of the rebels. One man who was killed lies in plain sight now. The rebels have stripped off all his clothing, as you can plainly see with a glass. Capt. Young, I believe, is all right. He was Officer of the Day, and did not go out. I tell you it was a sad sight to see the boys

come back. Some would be limping from a shot through the leg, others would get along, using their rifles as crutches, and some would be too severely wounded to help themselves, and would come, supported by a couple of boys, one on each side, and a great many were brought in on stretchers, who were unable to help themselves in the least.

When they went out it was a little foggy, enough so to conceal them until they charged, but by the time they fell back it was perfectly clear. It was a dreadful sight to see them slaughtered before our eyes, not more than a quarter of a mile from us.

There were a few shots fired by Benjathe railroad, are our pits, which the skir- | min's battery, but they did but little good, for the men were so close together that there was great danger of killing our own men.

George Chase, of Fort Ann. N. Y., received the notice. He served in the 123d N. Y., and received an honorable disharge. He was unable to attend the Gettysburg services on New York Day on account of his disabilities, when transportation facilities were free.

Charles H. Beckstein, who received an allowance under the act of June 27, is no longer on the roll. He lives at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., and received the munificent sum of \$6 per month for his disabilities. He is a deserving veteran, and very much in need of what he gets. Andrew Smetzer, a worthy survivor of the war, who resides on a small lot near Shreve.

O., is another victim. He is 60 years of age, and unable to perform any manual labor. He secured his allowance under the June 27 act, receiving \$12 per month. The money was killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Five the only means of support of himself and aged John O. Kelley, of Rochester, who served in the 189th N. Y. for three years, was among

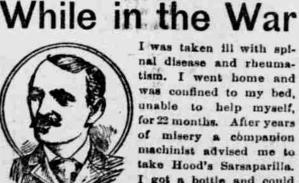
those affected by the order. He is 68 years

old, and incapable of performing manual labor,

receiving from the Government \$12 per month, which was obtained under the last act. He is a member of J. C. Powers Post. Lawrence Van Vliet, of Rochester, is in line with other victims. He belongs to E. G. Marshall Post, and is over 60 years of age, with no relatives living to assist him. He served through the war in Co. F, 23d N. Y., and was

tery. His monthly allowance was \$12, out of He is eminently deserving of this, being un- points. able to work. He lives in Rochester, N. Y. Jacob Buck, who formerly resided at Champension was stopped, and his death can be directly traced to Hoke Smith. He was born in Germany 63 years ago, and served throughout the war in the N. Y. Lincoln Cav. He was receiving \$12 monthly, upon which he, with his wife, managed to live. The suspension of his pension caused him to worry so while in this state he hung himself, preferring

William Hedaspeth, who was a soldier in the



death to starvation.

I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. I went home and was confined to my bed, unable to help myself, for 22 months. After years of misery a companion machinist advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I got a bottle and could Mr. Wheeler. quickly note a change. After taking seven bottles I was well and have not

since been troubled with my old complaints." Jas. A. WHEELER, 1900 Division St., Baltimore, Md.